Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1806. [No. 1599.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

A constant Trader.
For LIVERPOOL, direct,

The substantial, fast sailing
SHIP
William & John,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

To sail about the 20th instant.—For freight of a few hundred barrels or passage, (having good accommodations) apply to the Master on board, John Janney, or the subscriber.

JAMES PATTON.

May 9. t20th

For Sale or Freight,
(If applied for immediately)

BRIG FRIENDSHIP,

Stows 800 barrels Flour, and is now in complete order to take a cargo on board. Apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

May 8. d1w

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Baging, Brown Rolls, Hellians, Oznaburgs, Platilla, and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,
The schooner

HENRIETTA,

In complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6 12t

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf.
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 22. d

FOR SALE,
PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 6o

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,
A Negro Man, named *Reuben*,
Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, *and well known about town.*

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3. d

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

Wanted Immediately,
A WET NURSE.
Apply to the Printer.

May 9. d6t

CHARLES BENNETT,
Has imported per the Ship William and John, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William Murdoch, via Baltimore, and offers for Sale, on the usual terms,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
VIZ.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres
Waistcoating, Dimothies, India jeans
Cotton Kerseymeres, Grandrilles & Nankeens
Silk, Cotton, and thread Hosiery—among which are a few dozen of extra size
Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves
White and colored Cambrics, Sarsenet do.
Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed
Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine White
Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons
Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths and Flowers
White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 5-4 and 6-4 Shawls
Leno and Cambric Worked Muslins
Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread
Best English Hats, Common do.
Nails, Hoes, Spades
Grubbing and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. ed1w.ec2w.2aw1w

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opp site Mr. James Russel's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlas, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Michael Steiber* to *John D. Wescott* and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geizer, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY the 29th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince-streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal-street 38 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6. dtf

CAUTION!

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing my property on Royal street, advertised by *John Longden*, to be sold on the 29th instant; as I can make it appear evident, that Jacob Geizer has received satisfaction for his claim against me.

Michael Steiber.

May 10. 3t

Second Dividend,

IN the case of *James Smith*, has been declared, of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims legally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dumfries, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,
Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (21) eo4w

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Piquet crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & British book-muslin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls
Honey-comb and imperial satinet do.
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery
Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
Marseilles waistcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 5-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Crees
Ticklenburgh
Oznaburghs and rolls
Duffels
Garrahs and selampoors

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small Leaden canisters and by the pound.

May 6. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said M'Carty now lives, lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardners Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

May 7. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1697 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to be set such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Steam inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

FISH FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few hundred barrels of well cured HERRINGS, which he wishes to dispose of on the wharf as they may be landed, which will be to morrow and next day,

James Douglass.

May 12. d3.*

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS ISAAC KELL hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the prison rules of Alexandria county, at the suit of Peter Sherron, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed: Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said Isaac Kell, that at the court house of this county, on Wednesday next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock of the afternoon of that day, the oath of insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Isaac Kell, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 12th day of May, 1806.

May 12. G. Deneale, c. c.

JAMES PATTON,
Has for sale on board the William and John, laying at Conway's wharf.
503 sacks blown salt,
2500 bushels ground alum do.
1200 pieces stone ware,
2 crates assorted queens ware.

May 10. daw

JOHN WATTS,
ALEXANDRIA;
Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
Do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins
3-8, 7-8, and 9-8 undressed Ginghams
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin
India Book Muslin
White and colored Cambriss
Plain and figured Leno Muslin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Crapes and Lutestrings
London Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
First chop Long Nankeens
Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes
Real Madrass Handkerchiefs
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 Damask Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Russia Sheeting
White and brown Sheetings
superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
White and brown Platillas
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown Rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glass and Cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes assorted in casks
Gentlemens' best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6. eo

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store, next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

LOST,
In Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. t

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE
On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to amend the secret journal, by inserting in it the message of the President of the 6th December.

CONTINUED.

MR. FINDLEY said, that the question before the house was only a motion for amending the secret journal from which the injunction of secrecy was taken off, by inserting the President's confidential communication; yet by attending to the argument of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph,) it would appear that he was engaged in supporting articles of impeachment against the high officers of the government, and not against them only, but also against a respectable majority of this house, as if he had been vested with authority to censure and denounce their legislative measures on their own floor, when the subjects were no longer before the house. But, Mr. Speaker, no motion has laid on your table for impeaching the conduct of these high executive officers, nor can any motion be admitted to enable a member of the minority to impeach the majority. It is contrary to good sense, it is an outrage on decency to defame the character, or impeach the conduct in this way, of public officers or citizens on this floor where they cannot answer for themselves. It has never been admitted in other public bodies of the U. States nor in Congress, till it was introduced by the member from Virginia; and fortunately it is peculiar to him alone to entertain the House with tales brought from out of doors, or from the whispers behind our bar, and with unsupported slanders on the administration and officers of the government.

This is not the first time he (Mr. R.) had attacked the respectable character of the secretary of state in this rude manner on this floor. This manner of doing it is entirely improper. If Mr. R. had a charge against him, he ought to have moved for an enquiry into the conduct of that high officer, as had been done not long since with another respectable head of a department; but this would not have answered the gentleman's purposes of slander. The secretary of state would have had the opportunity of defending his own character.

But, Mr. Speaker what is the charge for which the secretary is so vehemently denounced? It is some sentences of a confidential conversation told in Mr. R's. own manner. It is true, indeed, that that gentleman is in the habit of entertaining the house with scraps of confidential conversations, but surely he knows that the house cannot take his statements for vouchers. He knows, and this house knows, that he has already had to correct on this floor a statement which he had rudely made of part of a confidential conversation he had had with the secretary of the treasury, but even the correction is justly presumed to have been defective; it was not the whole truth. The house does not receive the assertion of any member instead of vouchers, not even on a motion for the impeachment or a complaint of contempt. In such cases testimony is required. When the gentleman's habits in this House are considered, and the evident resentment which he declares to be irreconcilable, and which he expresses in a manner not to be mistaken, against the secretary of state, we are justified not only in receiving his assertions with some abatement of confidence but with suspicion.

Mr. F. said, the gentleman from Virginia has this day, as on former days, said a great deal about France, *that we were about to give money to France, to give a bribe to France, &c.* Does the gentleman dream about France at nights, and retail his dreams in this house in days, or is his imagination always in a dreaming state. If we are to judge from the desultoriness of his arguments perpetually wandering from the subject before the house, dragging in subjects that have no bearing on the question, flying from one subject to another, without coherence, we might justly presume that the last and many other of his arguments were the dreaming effusions of a vivid imagination highly disordered.

Mr. F. taking the secret journals now made public, in his hand, read the resolution agreed to with shut doors, declaring that the appropriation was made towards defraying the expence which may be incurred in the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic ocean and gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the Mississippi. This resolution, he said, was the foundation of the bill now enacted into a law, with such a change of language as has been usually made hitherto in such cases respecting our foreign relations. Mr. F. turned to another resolution, moved and supported and voted for by the gentleman from Virginia himself authorising the president to make a settlement of existing differences between the United States and the court of Madrid, by making an arrangement between *the two governments* which shall secure an ample barrier to Spain on the side of Mexico, and to the United States, the countries watered by the Mississippi, and to the eastward of it. Both these resolutions were carried to the president agreeably to the order of the house, by the gentleman from Virginia himself and another member.

Mr. F. said he voted against the second resolution, because the subject belonged to the treaty making power over which this house had no controul, except where grants of money were required; but it was carried, and it was Mr. R. who prepared, moved, and supported, and presented to the president both resolutions. The same gentleman who has so frequently on this floor in his reveries about France, asserted *that there was no Spain, no Pyrenees, that Spain was in France, &c.* and on this wild assertion he grounds his still more wild assertions, that we are giving money for a bribe to France. Does he never reflect in his dreams, that he has given from under his own hand, confirmed by his official vote in the house, that there is *a Spain with whom the United States should make an exchange of territory, and to whom we ought to grant an ample barrier on the side of Mexico* — *That there is a court of Madrid with whom it is competent for the United States to make arrangements.* There is not a word about France in either of the resolutions, nor in the law, nor in any part of the proceedings. This is evident to every citizen who reads the journals of the secret proceedings.— Mr. F. asked how will the gentleman reconcile his frequent and bold assertions, that there was *no Spain, no Spanish territory, &c.* with his deliberate and solemn official act, directly in opposition to his assertions! How at this time with these journals before him, could he have the effrontery to declare that the United States were irrecoverably dishonored by these transactions?

But he says, in proof of this assertion, that the ship, with the instructions, &c. is gone to Nantz, in France, instead of Corunna in Spain. What sort of proof is this? Why did he not tell the whole truth? Why did he not tell the house that the ship carried the appointment of envoy extraordinary, and instructions to our minister at the court of France, to go to the court of Spain to assist our ministers at Madrid, in negociating at that court, agreeably to the gentleman's own resolution, and the law passed for that purpose by Congress? No. So much candor would not have answered the gentleman's purposes.

But a few days since that gentleman informed the house that the ship had sailed, and taken the money with her before the appropriation was made, &c. Presently it got into the newspapers, that a great many tons of specie, he believed, above sixty, were carried away in that ship. Every member who understood the subject knew that the assertion was wholly unfounded. They knew that money was never sent in this way for such purposes. They knew that that object was always accomplished in providing a credit for bills to be drawn when the negociation was completed.— That this was the case at present, any member may be informed by enquiring at the proper source, but he would take no notice of several other such misrepresentations calculated to impose on the house, and to occasion falsehoods to be published in the news-papers.

Mr. F. said that he was opposed to publish the secret journal, though he knew they would operate to correct numerous unfair allusions that had been made to them by the gentleman from Virginia, on some occasions with open doors, that they would convince the citizens that the proceedings with respect to Spain had no analogy to, or bearing on our commercial relations with Britain, and will shew what confidence is to be placed in the gentleman's assertions. But the unprecedented publication, not only while the negociation was depending, but before it had commenced, being calculated to defeat it, agreeably to the gentleman's wish so frequently expressed, he, Mr. F. voted against taking off the injunction of secrecy, until the issue of the negociation was known, agreeably to all former precedents in similar cases. He said he would also vote against publishing the president's communications, not only because the design was to defeat the negociation, but to destroy confidence between the executive and the legislature and between our government and foreign nations; but for this reason he said he would wish them published, to correct the disorderly misrepresentations made of them by the gentleman from Virginia on the floor.

Mr. F. said the gentleman has charged the majority of this house with giving money to purchase peace with Spain, who refused to negociate with us, and took measures that would lead to war with Britain, while negociation with that nation was depending. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman gives a mistaken view of the case. With Spain there was no negociation depending for the purchase of Florida. A negociation had taken place about settling the boundaries of Louisiana; but the parties had differed in opinion. The president might have very properly negociated for the purchase of the territory so very desirable to us, and might have laid the treaty before congress for their approbation and provision; and in so doing have thrown the responsibility on them. But he, no doubt for good reasons, chose to have the approbation of congress, and provision for the object before he commenced the negociation. This he has obtained, but not in time for the negociation to have yet been begun.

It is well known that with respect to the impressment of our seamen, a real and unequivocal act of hostility, negociation has been attempted with Britain during the whole course of the former and present European war, but without effect. When at one period it seemed to be agreed, but it was afterwards clogged with inadmissible exceptions. Last summer, after the new and ruinous aggressions on our commerce had been authorised, the minister of the U. S. at the court of London, after other attempts to negociate had failed, gave into that court a sensible and spirited memorial, to which no answer was given when we received the latest information. Therefore the whole amount of negociation with Britain on those subjects amounts to this, that the U. S. perseveringly endeavored to negociate, and Britain as perseveringly declined negociation.

Mr. F. concluded by saying, that as he had no intention when he rose to follow the gentleman thro all his extravagant wanderings, he would detain the house no longer.

MR. FISK. I shall with some reluctance vote against amending the journal. It is my wish at all times to bring before the public eye whatever is done by its agents, whenever the good of the country admits of it. I conceive, however, this communication to be confidential, and that it would involve a breach of faith to the other departments now to publish it. We are told to day for our consolation, that some members have voted with their eyes open to truckle to France, in order to coerce Spain, and that others have voted to the same effect ignorantly. I, however, am one of those who remain obstinate in my conviction, in spite of all the information of the gentleman from Virginia. I believe we have acted as our duty required, and as justice to our constituents demanded. We are asked what is the situation of this country with regard to Spain and Great Britain, and where the injury towards us lies? Is it with Spain? If the gentleman from Virginia speaks the truth, we have no ground of complaint against Spain as to territorial aggressions: for it will be recollected that that gentleman, when our doors were shut, said that the boundary line claimed by Spain was on this side of the country where those aggressions took place, and that when the negociation took place between France and the U. States, Spain entered a caveat again our acquiring this country. And in his opinion by the treaty with France we acquired no territory east of the Iberville. There was, it is true, an outrage committed by officers of Spain, within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the U. States. But what are the facts attending this affair? The moment representation was made to the governor of the Floridas, he declared the aggression unauthorised; and promised to make a full and strict enquiry into the circumstances attending it. Does this look like settled hostility on the part of Spain? No, it ought to be received as a sufficient disavowal of any such hostile intention. This information we have from official documents on our tables. Let me now ask what is our situation relative to G. Britain? Has she not committed lawless aggressions on our commerce and continued to impress our seamen for years past? Under these circumstances what ought to be the policy of this government? Ought we forthwith to declare war against Spain, while we negociate with Britain? The gentleman from Virginia says he is not for declaring war against Spain; but the resolution which he proposed contained a proposition for raising a number of troops to repel the aggressions of Spanish subjects.

Let me ask then whether it is probable that the raising additional troops would be less likely to produce war than a mere commercial regulation. But it is said that Spain is under the controul of France; that she is indeed in a state of bondage to France, and it is enquired whether it would be just to receive this country from a government in such a state of vassalage? But if Spain is in this state, are we therefore to renounce our own interest? Or is our obligation to pursue that interest, by the means in our power to be lessened? If Spain sees fit to suffer herself to be controuled by France, I am not one of those who are for crossing the water to be the guardian of her rights. I am not so much of a republican yet. In this country this species of republicanism belongs exclusively to that gentleman, though he has not the honor of being the original inventor. The despots of Europe have long understood it. The emperors of Germany and Russia with the king of Prussia, were actuated by it in the conquest and division of Poland, and the same would have led us to war with Spain and a conquest of the Floridas. It is said to be absolutely necessary to raise an army, as the frontiers could not be defended by militia. But I believe that this is not true. I believe on the contrary that the militia are able and ready to defend the country whenever it shall be in danger. As to the government of Great Britain, we are told we have assumed a hostile attitude to her. How? By barely going into commercial regulations? Have we not a right to do this; and has Great Britain a right to complain of what she herself daily practices? But the gentleman it seems is principally against the negociation with Spain, because of the effect it will have on our affairs with G. Britain.

It seems then that the gentleman is not disposed to shrink from war when it would carry him to his true point. With Great Britain he sees war in all its horrors; but when we come to Spain, he says unless we take hostile measures towards her, Britain will take umbrage. The gentleman says, he and his friends wish and are perfectly ready to resist the aggressions of both powers. But let me ask how? When measures were proposed to be taken with Great Britain, he deprecated her power and the danger of a conflict with her, with a prophetic spirit & in glowing colours he painted the direful scene, our coasts invaded, our towns in flames, our citizens flying to the mountains for shelter. Should we realize this prediction, I can tell the gentleman for his consolation, that undoubtedly some guardian British angel will protect him from harm, and by the hand conduct him from the scene of destruction, to some place of safety.

I was really at a loss to discover the motives of the gentleman, when he brought so often to our view the aggregious folly, weakness or wickedness of one of the heads of departments. At every turn of his discourse we met with a complaint against, or a denunciation of this officer. If there is any truth in the charges he has preferred, he ought to bring them fairly before the house and institute an enquiry. But to assault the character of a man in this side way, is a piece of cruelty and breach of good conduct which ought not to be suffered. If that character be guilty, his conduct ought to be properly enquired into; but I fear the gentleman from Virginia, in these remarks, had a different view. The other day much was said by that gentleman, of the half way house; I believe that he has engendered ideas on this subject in his own brain, until not being any longer able to keep them, he has divulged them to the house. I will say he is the only man whom I have heard say a word on the subject.

The present question is to publish the message of the President. This once effected, other documents may be called for. We shall be told it will be incomplete without the documents from our foreign agents. I believe this to be a branch of one and the same system, the effect of which will be to destroy the harmony essential to the government. When the President made this communication to the two houses, he informed us that it would not in his opinion be prudent to communicate it to the public while great national affairs were depending; nor would we be authorised to do it, in my opinion, without consulting the other branch of the legislature. Under these impressions I am decided against publishing it at present.

I have heard with regret the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia made this and the other day; and particularly the denunciation of one of our heads of departments, relative to a production which we have just reason to admire, and respecting a man who has served his country for

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es of republicanism belongs exclusive.
that gentleman, though he has not the
r of being the original inventor. The
ots of Europe have long understood
The emperors of Germany and Russia
the king of Prussia, were actuated by
the conquest and division of Poland,
the same would have led us to war
Spain and a conquest of the Floridas.
said to be absolutely necessary to
an army, as the frontiers could not
efended by militia. But I believe
this is not true. I believe on the con-
that the militia are able and ready to
ed the country whenever it shall be in
er. As to the government of Great
ain, we are told we have assumed a
le attitude to her. How? By barg-
going into commercial regulations?
e we not a right to do this; and has
t Britain a right to complain of what
herself daily practices? But the gen-
an it seems is principally against the
ciation with Spain, because of the ef-
it will have on our affairs with G. Bri-

seems then that the gentleman is not dispos.
shrink from war when it would carry him to
rue point. With Great Britain he sees war
l its horrors; but when we come to Spain, he
unless we take hostile measures towards her,
in will take umbrage. The gentleman says,
nd his friends with and are perfectly ready to
the aggressions of both powers. But let me
how? When measures were proposed to be
n with Great Britain, he deprecated her pow-
nd the danger of a conflict with her, with a
netic spirit & in glowing colours he painted
if al scene, our coasts invaded, our towns
ames, our citizens flying to the mountains
elter. Should we realize this prediction, I
ell the gentleman for his consolation, that
ubtedly some guardian British angel will
ct him from harm, and by the hand conduct
from the scene of destruction, to some place
fety.
was really at a loss to discover the motives
e gentleman, when he brought so often to
view the aggregious folly, weakness or wick.
ss of one of the heads of departments. At
y turn of his discourse we met with a com-
t against, or a denunciation of this officer.
e is any truth in the charges he has pre.
d, he ought to bring them fairly before the
e and institute an enquiry. But to assault
character of a man in this side way, is a
e of cruelty and breach of good conduct which
t not to be suffered. If that character be
y, his conduct ought to be properly enquired
; but I fear the gentleman from Virginia,
hese remarks, had a different view. The
r day much was said by that gentleman, of
half way house; I believe that he has en-
tered ideas on this subject in his own brain
I not being any longer able to keep them, he
divulged them to the house. I will say he is
only man whom I have heard say a word on
subject.
he present question is to publish the message
e President. This once effected, other do-
ents may be called for. We shall be told
ill be incomplete without the documents from
foreign agents. I believe this to be a branch
ne and the same system, the effect of which
be to destroy the harmony essential to the
ernment. When the President made this
munication to the two houses, he informed
hat it would not in his opinion be prudent to
municate it to the public while great nation.
ffairs were depending; nor would we be au-
ised to do it, in my opinion, without con-
ing the other branch of the legislature. Un-
these impressions I am decided against pub-
ing it at present.
have heard with regret the remarks of the
tleman from Virginia made this and the other
; and particularly the denunciation of one of
heads of departments, relative to a procla-
which we have just reason to admire, and
ecting a man who has served his country for

thirty years in various high stations. I hold a very different opinion on this point from the gentleman from Virginia. My confidence is unshaken in the gentleman be denounces, nor do I believe the confidence of the nation is shaken.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON March 8.

The report of a war between Spain and the United States of America, which has been circulated on the authority of an American captain from Portland, is not accredited in the city. Portland is situated almost at the extremity of the United States from the seat of government, and the advices from New York to the 7th of February, received some days ago, are, we are confident, the latest from that quarter which have reached this country. Whatever some people may be disposed to infer from the exacerbation of parties in the American congress, the people are too sensible of the advantages of peace to relinquish them on light grounds. Without a navy for the protection of their commerce, a contest with the weakest maritime power in Europe would in a great measure destroy their carrying trade, a source of revenue to which they are principally indebted for the *now boasted prosperity of their finances.*

—

The affairs of the continent wear quite as unsettled an aspect as they did two months ago. A peace has been concluded between France and Austria, of all the conditions of which the public are certainly not in possession. If there were no secret articles in the treaty providing some contingent indemnities for the immense sacrifices made by emperor of Germany, we should be at a loss to account for the policy of Bonaparte, in so far humbling the Austrian power as to render it incapable for the future of maintaining the equilibrium of the balance, particularly as it seems to be his intention to throw some additional weight into the Prussian scale. The circumstance of the changes which have taken place in the route of the French army its return being countermanded, the assembling of the troops at Alchstadt, taken in conjunction with the positions of Augereau's corps on the Maine and along the confines of the territory of Hesse, are very unequivocal symptoms of the unsettled state of affairs, and of plans which still remain to be developed. In the North, likewise, things are far from wearing a pacific aspect. The orders for the reduction of a Prussian army to the peace establishment have, in part, been countermanded. The garrison of Berlin is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march, and the field equipage of the king is preparing. An army of one hundred and fifty thousand Russians is also assembling in Lithuania.

The measures of the French can hardly be accounted for upon principles of rapacity alone, or from a wish on the part of the government to maintain a certain proportion of the army at the expence of Germany, as it has been accustomed to do for many years back at the expence of Holland, Switzerland and Italy. This, no doubt, in the needy state of his treasury, must be an object to Bonaparte; and in their present state of humiliation and subjection we see no reason why the German princes should hope to be exempted from a share in the burden which he has imposed upon his other vassals. It was one of the dangers of which they had been a hundred times warned, as the necessary consequence of their conduct, in not opposing the early usurpations of Bonaparte, and in suffering him to organize a military force, which has been first employed in reducing them to a state of dependance, and which they must now maintain as a pledge of their servitude, and a solemn abrogation of all pretensions to future freedom. The contributions levied by Augereau on the town of Frankfort is only a foretaste of the blessings in store for those who cannot or will not resist. Things are now arrived at that stage when it is thought quite unnecessary for the tyrant to assign any reasons for his conduct, or to hold out any pretence for his exactions. Formerly they were made in the shape of forced loans, or as a retribution for some real or pretended injury: now the mandate is brief and unincumbered: *sic volo sic jubeo* is its tenor; and if a reason be asked for, the answer is preremptory: *stat pro ratione voluntas.* We know not how far this intolerable system of deposition is to go, or whether the spirit by which it is dictated will finally be contented with any thing short of the disgraceful conditions which Porsenna is said to have imposed upon the Romans on the exclusion of their kings, one of which was "that they should not be allowed to possess instruments of iron of any use except in husbandry." We have no doubt that the facility of the electors of Saxony and Hesse, in the way of pecuniary advances, will be immediately put to the trial, and that if the king of Prussia tamely submit to see his allies and dependants robbed and pillaged, that in the end he must lay open his own coffers to marshal Augereau, or some one else of Bonaparte's Military Financiers.

However considerable these pecuniary levies are in extent, and however important the may be as a financial resource, we do not think that they sufficiently account for the hostile demonstrations of France, and the measures of precaution adopted by the Prussian government. We should rather suppose that there are some of the secret articles of the treaty of Presburgh—of which it is reported that there are no fewer than 84—of a nature to excite the alarm, and perhaps to provoke the opposition of Prussia. If, as was once given out, Silesia were to be given to Austria, then indeed Prussia would have just cause of complaint; for even supposing her to receive Hanover, Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, she would not receive a compensation for the loss of by far the most valuable province in her possession. If Austria is to be indemnified on the side of Turkey, it is not so easy to find out a cause for her interference. Her ancient rival is now so much depressed that she can scarcely view her with sentiments of jealousy, even were she to make some new acquisitions on that side. Prussia, it is true, is a guarantee for the integrity of the Ottoman empire, but after the part she took in the affairs of Poland, with what grace can she in future oppose measures of partition? She may indeed be influenced by Russia, which has a manifest interest in opposing the indemnification of Austria from the Turkish provinces, more particularly as it would be done in concert with France, and probably give her a footing in that part of Europe which would bring her in immediate contact with Russia. Supposing this to be the cause of the movements of the French troops, it must be inferred that Bonaparte's intention is to keep Prussia in check in Germany, while he dispatches an army under gen. Marmont, through Venitian Dalmatia, to co-operate with the corps which it is said Austria is to send under the command of the archduke Ferdinand, for the purpose of dismembering European Turkey. If this plan be put in execution, Napoleon will not rest till he gets possession of the passage of the Dardanelles, which will enable him compleatly to cut off all communication between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and thus put an end to the commerce of Russia through that channel.

—

A large fossile skeleton, of an animal similar to a crocodile, was lately found in Gloucestershire. It was discovered in a solid stratum of lime, twenty feet thick, and was imbedded 15 feet below the surface of the stratum. The skeleton is ten feet and a half in length, & all its parts are perfect. The jaws are in high preservation, & the teeth even covered with their enamel: one of them on being broken, appeared so much like the fracture of petrified wood, that an idea has been started, that many fossils hitherto supposed to be of vegetable, are of animal origin.

The following uncommon instances of fecundity have this season occurred in the flock of John Wythe, Esq. of Eye—Feb. 13, a Norfolk ewe yeaned three lambs, 20, another, three. 21, another, five. 23, another, four. Same day, another, three. 23, another three. 27, another, four. Thus 7 ewes yeaned 25 lambs, all alive.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

FIRE.

Last night about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Joiner's shop and Cabinet Maker's Warehouse, situated on the north side of Dock-street, about 50 yards to the East of the United States Bank, and nearly the same distance west of the Bank of Pennsylvania; this being a frame building and in the midst of several others made, by the great height of the wind, then at N. W. a most tremendous blaze, and threatened destruction to that part of the town; but, by the exertions of the inhabitants, it was got under before 11 o'cock, tho' not stopped, having, as far as we could observe, destroyed three brick houses to the eastward; four or five shops to the northward; two houses in Dock street to the westward; and four or five on the east side of Third-street opposite to the Bank of the United States, besides damaging several others.

In short the houses of the whole block, bounded by Third-street, Dock-street, Smith's and Carter's Alleys, being near the eighth of one of our squares, containing not less than twenty houses and work shops of a number of industrious mechanics, except 4 or 5 are allentirely destroyed.

While the inhabitants were busied at the above, their attention was called off by a fire at the southwest corner of Gray's alley and Front-street, occasioned by cinders blown from the first fire and lodged on the roof, by which the said house was nearly consumed before it could be got under.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

Letters and papers to the 17th ultimo from New Orleans, do not announce any event of consequence. The territorial legislature were in session; and principally occupied in a bill defining the qualifications for eligibility to a seat in that body. The French interest in New-Orleans are jealous of the increasing ascendancy of the Americans.—The bill among other provisions declares no person shall be eligible to the legislative body who at the same time holds any office of profit under either the general government or the territorial; and disqualifies any person from the rights of marriage in that country, *who has not previously resided in it ten years!*

The apprehensions of a Spanish war had subsided; and the expedition of Miranda, which had occasioned some agitation, was considered as not connected with any hostile design against the Spanish possessions, the Leander having been spoken going into St. Domingo by a vessel arrived at New Orleans.

Recognition of the rights of Underwriters.

When the discussion concerning the rights was going on during the late session of congress, the conduct of Mr. Armstrong was, as our readers will remember, severely reprobated by merchants for having abandoned their lawful claims. The opinion of the minister was instantly disavowed by the government; and a notification of the sentiments of the administration sent on to the insurance companies of New York. For the further information of our fellow-citizens on this subject, we lay before them the following letter Dr. Mitchell, one of our senators in congress, to the president of the United Insurance Company relative to that transaction. [*N. Y. pap.*]

Washington, February 16, 1806.

SIR,

Since I wrote you that the merchants' address to the president of the U. States, respecting the official conduct of our minister at Paris had been duly forwarded according to request, I have received an answer to that communication, which I now send you for the information of the complainants.

The president has assured me that, in consequence of the minister's opinion that underwriters were not entitled to the indemnification for the losses they suffered, because the premiums they received gave them ample profits, a letter disapproving that opinion was written to the minister by the secretary of state. Explanations are expected from Mr. A. by the government. From these it is hoped it will be known precisely whether that opinion *solely* decided the claim of the ship New Jersey; as well as what the opinion formerly was, and under what circumstances and views of the subject it was pronounced. It is deemed fair and proper to hear the minister's statement of the transaction; and not make up a final judgment upon a partial survey of the facts.

While reasonable time is given for elucidation on these points, I am authorized to assure the merchants and underwriters that Mr. Jefferson has no doubt of the right of insurers to stand in place of the insured; and that this right will be asserted and maintained on every proper occasion.

I have only to add my hope that the course taken by the president will be considered just and satisfactory: and that you will accept for yourself and the concerned the renewed assurances of my devotion and respect. SAM. L. MITCHEL.

To John Delafield, esquire.

By the following recent decision of the highest maritime tribunal of Great Britain, it will be seen that the present ministry are not willing to concede the principle, demanded by the United States; and that unless another change of administration should take place, the act of congress to prohibit the importation of certain British goods, will be allowed to go into operation on the 15th of November next.

BRITISH PRIZE COURTS.

Privy Council Chamber, March 11, 1806.

CASE OF THE WILLIAM, JOHN TREFRY MASTER.

Present, earl Fitzwilliam, lord president, duke of Montrose, lord Auckland, master of the rolls, sir William Wynne, and sir William Scott. The case decided in this court was an appeal by an American claimant, from a sentence of the court of vice admiralty at Halifax: It was tried by a full court, and the judgement unanimous, for *condemning the property as a lawful prize.* It was briefly stated by sir William Grant, master of the rolls, "That the single question in this case, is whether the voyage in which the property of the claimant was embarked at the time of the capture was a lawful voyage. The cargo in question consisted of cocoa, which had been shipped at Laguira a port in the Spanish province of Carracas, in South America, on account of the claimant, in the same ship in which it was now captured, and was brought to Marblehead, a port of the United States, where it was entered and landed, a bond having been given as usual for the duties; but it was a few days afterwards re-shipped in the same bottom, & dispatched on a voyage to Bilboa. Debentures were thereupon granted to the claimant for the amount of the duties, a small part excepted; and these debentures being at a subsequent period, given up at the Custom House, and the small balance of duties paid in cash, the bond given on the entry from Laguira was cancelled.

This, our readers will observe, is the ordinary course of proceeding in like cases, and which, it is contended, on the part of America, amounts to a fair importation into that country, so as to justify the subsequent transmission of the produce of a hostile colony to the mother country, or any other port in Europe, while the contrary is maintained by our prize courts.

The master of the rolls did not enter into those general principles of the law of nations, on which this country asserts a right to prevent neutrals from carrying on the colonial trade of our enemies in general; principles which have been so often discussed, and so often solemnly recognized by the lords commissioners. He only observed, that by the uniform sense of the board, whatever branch of that trade was not allowed by his majesty's war instructions, was unlawful; and that therefore the only question for their lordships in this case was, whether the voyage in question was fairly within the licence of the royal instruction which applied to it.

Dr. Lawrence, as *Amicus Curiæ*, stated to their lordships, that in the case of the Polly, Lasky, at the admiralty, an affidavit had been produced, on the part of the claimant, stating the actual payment of the duties, and that the court was at that period not at all aware that the duties were secured by bond in these cases, and discharged by debentures in the way that had since appeared. He also mentioned that by the law of America, as now clearly understood, the importer actually derived a positive advantage by these transactions; or that though the duties are not paid, negociable debentures are issued on the credit of the bond, and these the importer can put into circulation, until a period at some months distance, which is allowed for the payment of the bond, or for its discharge by production of these debentures.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Brig Louisa, capt. M'Namara, 23 days from Jamaica: Ballast: James Patton.

Was boarded on the passage by a Spanish picaroon and robbed of several articles.

Also, ship Blaize, captain Lewis, from Cayenne: Ballast: J. & T. Vowell.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, *from London,*

A PARCEL OF

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are

Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and cham ray muslins,
Plain and figured Italian sarsenets,
Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,
A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins, shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13. d3m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

TO RENT,

A neat and commodious two story BRICK HOUSE, situate on Pitt-street, between Washington and St. Asaph-streets, lately occupied by Doctor Gillies. Apply to

Thomas Shreve.

April 26. eot.

BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that
HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commission Store,
At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, justly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, *John & Abm. Miller.*
Daniel Gold, *John Bell.*
Charles Brent, jun. *Wm. Davison.*
Richard Holliday. *Geo. Reed.*
Jos. Gamble. *Alf. H. Powell.*
H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,
A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,
A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28. d

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Thomazin Elzey* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Elzey to Daniel M'Carty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at 12 o'clock,

Two Tracts of Land adjoining each other;

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Pohick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddrige Pitt Chichester.

April 29. 12aw4t

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.

May 3. eo

ONE CENT REWARD.

Ran away yesterday afternoon an apprentice boy named THOMAS VERNON, about 16 years old, very flat nose, dark hair, down look, and low in stature for his age: had on when he went away a dark brown jacket and fustian trowsers. Whoever delivers said boy to me shall receive the above reward, but no thanks.

Charles Pascoe.

May 10. d3t‡

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,
THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3.] 22aw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.
KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this is its cautious nothing but what is perfectly sincere; and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaridres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leane from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 12w

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3awtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply to the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

PRINTED DAILY,
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.